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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

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DOWN TRAINS.

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CHURCH EXTENSION IN
CHINA.

AN APPEAL BY THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of Victoria, when preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, referred to Dr. Lim Boon Keng's remarkable speech at the University last week, in which he said the University was "British in hand of good will and friendship to China." "A light-house to illuminate a State that was, alas, at present in chaos and darkness." The Bishop hoped Hongkong would freely expend its money and talent in educating every child who lived under its flag. His appeal, however, was rather to the Church than to the State. The Church to-day had a wonderful opportunity to evangelize the world. She must not shrink from any criticism that would render her more efficient. Men were not indifferent to the Christian Church; they were watching her with critical eyes. Only by exhibiting a capacity for great and noble change of mind and renewal of heart would the Church of England escape the danger now threatening her of losing ruinously and shamefully the greatest opportunity ever set before her by the providence of God.

To rise to their opportunity, together with reidentifying themselves, with their old services, and their old force, and reforming their machinery, they must at once undertake a vast Church extension scheme. With regard to China, they had learned not to disparage the philosophy of her great sages and particularly Confucius. Indeed, it was his teaching that had conserved her civilization through so many centuries, but like Judaism it needed to be supplemented, and, in some respects, superseded by Christianity. Christ's was the light that would dispel China's darkness and they were His light-bearers. In the past their light had too often been hidden under a bushel, the emblem of their trade—for example, liquor trade in West Africa and opium trade in China. It was not creditable that the process of civilization should be more aggressive than the preachers of the gospel. The Anglican Communion had much to learn to make up.

The Bishop then spoke of the Church Missionary Association for which the annual conference will be held on Sunday next, and of the enormous opportunity and need of the Church in Canton, the source of so much wealth to Hongkong. Most Christian Denominations had their big extension schemes for which millions of dollars were being rapidly raised—and many had fine buildings in the Metropolis of South China. Surely the Anglican Church must also contribute some rays of spiritual light for the illumination of that vast city. Finally, the Bishop suggested that it would be extending the hand of goodwill and friendship if the Cathedral congregation would present a tower to the new church which the Chinese church members were building in Canton. The tower would cost a little less than they had spent on the Cathedral last year for the repair of the Cathedral organ i.e. \$7,000. It could easily be subscribed. The opportunity that offered itself now would not occur again. If they seized it, long after they were dead and gone, their names would be remembered, the cross on their right to their Chinese brethren would be a witness in a mighty city of their Christian spirit and would point future generations in China to their true light and great Redeemer.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, JANUARY 21ST.

PEKING joined in the run on the Yokohama Specie Bank which originated from reports that failures in Japan had caused the bank to suffer heavy losses. Owing to the New Year holidays the run did not start in the capital until Saturday, on which the bank paid out more than \$100,000 in small coin, the bank reopening in the afternoon to meet the extraordinary demands. The run continued on Monday, Tuesday and to the same extent, but by Tuesday it had ended. None of the other banks parted with silver and the Yokohama Specie Bank had to buy money in the market at a premium of 20 per cent.

Sir Francis Aglen, returned to Peking on Monday. The C.I. was met at the station by the Customs' Staff and warmly welcomed.

Owing to the military requirements of the Japanese Government, which is recalling half of the army in Siberia, Dr. Morrison did not have the comfortable journey on the South Manchurian Railway that the authorities planned for him. Carl W. Ackerman, New York Times correspondent, returning from Russia and Siberia is spending a little time in Peking. He had an interview with the President on Monday.

Nearly all the Chinese officials in Peking attended the private screening of "Perishing's Crusaders" last Thursday the invitation of the American Minister.

Peking lost the inter-port football match and the Spunt Cup to Tientsin on Saturday.

The Peking Club has won most of the ice hockey matches played so far.

At the Ministry yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver. It was stated that on information received from the military authorities, the Police went to the quarters of the Army Service Corps and found the revolver. Defendant, who said that he had received the weapon from a friend, was fined \$200 with the alternative of three months' hard labour. Another Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with a similar offence. Mr. Faithfull, who appeared for defendant, stated that the defendant had come from South Africa and did not know the regulations of the Colony. He had a license for the weapon, issued by the South African Government. Mr. Melbourne fined defendant \$200. The revolvers, in both instances, were confiscated.

CHINA'S REORGANISED
CABINET.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, JANUARY 21ST.

Yesterday the House of Representatives approved of the reorganised Cabinet as submitted by Premier Chien Nan-hua, and it is expected that the Senate will endorse this action to-morrow afternoon. The Premier's speech on the occasion is of interest in respect of the data which he furnishes with regard to each minister:

"As my appointment to the Premiership has been approved by you gentlemen, I dare not shrink from my duties in spite of my lack of ability. Owing to the importance of state affairs, however, it is necessary for me to secure persons who command the respect and confidence of the public and on whom I can rely to be my assistants in order that your good expectations in me may be fulfilled. Now I recommend that you approve of the nomination of Lu Tseng-hsiang as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kung Hsin-chuan as Minister of Finance, Chin Yun-peng as Minister of War, Liu Kwan-hsiung as Minister of the Navy, Chu Shen as Minister of Justice, Fu Tseng-hsiang as Minister of Education, Tien Wen-lih as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Tsao Ju-lin as Minister of Communications. As to the portfolio of the Interior, owing to no suitable candidate being available at present, I suggest that I myself take up the post for the time being concurrently. The reasons why I recommend the appointment of the various gentlemen I have named to the various posts in the new Cabinet are as follows:

"Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang has been Minister to foreign countries for several years and was once China's special Envoy to the Conference at The Hague. He has an excellent reputation and commands the respect and admiration of all foreign diplomatic representatives. Moreover, the plans in connection with China's participation in the European war were drawn up by him and the preparations for the coming International Peace Conference in Europe are being made through his recommendation. For this reason he is the most suitable person for the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Mr. Kung Hsin-chuan was at one time Chief of the Finance Bureau of Kwangtung, and also served in the same post in Anhwei. In the present financial stringency many plans regarding retrenchment and the development of our resources have to be carried out one by one. If Mr. Kung is appointed to the portfolio of Finance he will render us valuable assistance.

General Chin Yun-peng has risen from a low rank in the army and was some time ago appointed Lieutenant-General with the rank of General. He was once Commander of the 5th Army Division and later Tachun of Shantung. He has a great knowledge of, and deep experience in, things military. In the War Participation Bureau he has served as Chief of Staff and took part in drawing up various plans for the Bureau. If he is appointed Minister of War it is sure that he will be able to introduce reforms in the army and adopt measures for strengthening our national defence.

"Admiral Liu Kwan-hsiung was Minister of the Navy in the first year of the Republic. He was again appointed to that post in July last year. His reputation and standing in the navy are no doubt well known to you gentlemen already. If he is re-appointed to that post it is doubtless that his experience will produce the best results desired.

"Mr. Chu Shen is a recognized authority on law. He discharged his duties faithfully when he served in the various courts of justice as judge and procurator. Now as we are preparing for the abolition of extrajudiciality such an able man as Mr. Chu will certainly be able to put into practice his learning and carry out judicial reforms.

"Mr. Fu Tseng-hsiang is a man of great learning. He was once Commissioner of Education in the Province of Chihli. In his present capacity he has been doing his best to promote education in the country. If he is appointed to the post of Minister of Education again, still better results will undoubtedly be produced.

"Mr. Tien Wen-lih was at various times Civil Governor of Shantung and Civil Governor of Honan, and is well acquainted with the sufferings of the people. He will be able to work for the effective development of industry in the country to the benefit of the people, if his appointment as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is approved by the House.

"Mr. Tsao Ju-lin has occupied the posts of Minister of Communications and Minister of Finance more than once. He is versed in law, and economics and is well acquainted with the troubles which are closely connected with the various affairs of the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Tsao is indeed the most suitable person for that post.

"All these gentlemen are my old acquaintances. Most of them, especially Messrs. Lu, Chu, Liu, Chin and Tsao, enjoyed the confidence of General Tuan Chih-jui when he was Premier. Therefore, I propose to appoint them to the various posts in the new Cabinet. I hope you gentlemen will give approval of the nomination that I have made. A formal Cabinet can be formed at an early date."

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.
ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Italian Convent took place yesterday afternoon, only the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, Rev. Father Damaria, the Mother Superior and staff, and the pupils, being present.

Bishop Pozzoni presented the prizes. The following is the prize list:

THE PRIZE LIST.

CLASS 1.
Antonio Campos, First Prize and University Senior Cert. with Honours, and Prize for Painting.
Un Chung Sun, First Prize and University Senior Cert. Distinction for English.

Dolores Jaxon, Prizes and University Senior Cert. with Honours, Distinction for Painting and Shortland.
B. Manuela Carvalho, Prize and University Senior Cert. with Honours.
Luisa Gil, Prize and University Senior Cert. Distinction for Biblical Knowledge and Shortland.

Assunção Sian, Prize and University Senior Cert. Distinction for Arithmetic.
Maria de Rosa, Distinction and University Senior Certificate.
Sylvie de Cotte, Distinction for French and University Senior Certificate.

CLASS 2.
Maria Remedios—First Prize and University Junior Certificate.
Theresa Gil—First Prize and University Junior Certificate.
Ada Hammond—Second Prize and University Junior Certificate.

Tam Chin Tin—Distinction for Arithmetic and University Junior Certificate.
Marjorie Garrod—Distinction for Reading and University Junior Certificate.
Emilia Figueroa—Distinction for English and University Junior Certificate.

CLASS 3.
Dorothy Barwald—First Prize for General Profit.
Purita Campos and Agnes Fung—Second Prizes for General Profit.
Margaret Holden—Distinction for Composition and Dictation.
Gloria Campos—Distinction for Drawing.

Anna Almeida—Distinction for Arithmetic and Drawing.
Victoria Franco—Distinction for Em-broidery.
Annie Carneiro—Prize for Music.
Annie Dillon—Distinction for Music.

CLASS 4.
Elizabeth Ward—First Prize for General Profit.
Ruby Runjahn and Agnes Gil, Second Prizes for General Profit.
Margel Martin—Distinction for General Profit.

Edith Anderson—Distinction for Good Conduct and Recitation.
Susie Kottwall—Distinction for Good Conduct and Application.
Laura Santos—Distinction for Good Conduct and Object Lessons.

Winnie Chan, Second Prize for Needlework.
Vicenta Osmeha—Distinction for Music.
CLASS 5.
Maida Chow—First Prize for General Profit and Second Prize for Needlework.

Rosie Wong—Second Prize for Arithmetic and Drawing.
Carry Chow—Second Prize for Application and First for Needlework.
Isabel Remedios—Distinction for Geography and Dictation.
Molly Bryan—Distinction for Reading and Dictation.

Conchita Garcia—Distinction for Recitation and Geography.
Katie Sullivan—Distinction for Dictation and Object Lessons.
Mary White—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Carloita Rozario—Distinction for Application and Good Conduct.
Goobai Cooper—Prize for Music.
CLASS 6.
Elsie Watt—First Prize for General Profit. Distinction for Needlework.

Maria Rozario, Soghra Nemaize and Eugenia Cabuco—Second Prizes for General Profit.
Annie Solomon—Distinction for Recitation and Dictation.
Helen Wong—Distinction for Arithmetic and Needlework.

Margaret Williams—Distinction for Dictation and Object Lessons.
Nellie Gubbay—Distinction for Arithmetic and Geography.
Lucy Pang—Distinction for Arithmetic First Prize in Needlework and Distinction in Painting.

Branca Perpetuo—Distinction for Application.
Daisy Lyew—Distinction for Application and Good Conduct.
Laura Gil—Distinction for Religious Knowledge and Geography.

Angelina Santos—Distinction for Drawing and Application to Music.
CLASS 7.
Rosie Kwok—First Prize for General Profit.

Angela Campos and Conchita del Pan—Second Prizes for General Profit.
Charlie da Rosa—Distinction for Geography and Object Lessons.
Bettie Ozorio—Distinction for Composition and Arithmetic.

Laura Place—Distinction for Arithmetic and Object Lessons.
Eileen Aris—Distinction for Composition and Needlework.
Maria Rodriguez—Distinction for Geography.

John Alvares—Distinction for Geography.
CLASS 8.
Bertha Tomas—First Prize for General Profit.

Phyllis Quincey—Second Prize for General Profit.
Reinigia Elarte—Distinction for English.
Lourdes Campos—Distinction for Reading and Recitation.

Carmela Remedios—Distinction for Dictation and Writing.
Reyven Nemaize—Distinction for Dictation and Reading.
Marie Hui—Distinction for Arithmetic and Dictation.

Ines Franco—Distinction for Religious Knowledge and Reading.
Alice Hing—Distinction for Religious Knowledge and Reading.
Maria da Rosa—Distinction for Arithmetic and Writing.

SPECIAL CLASSES (CLASS 7).
Violent Yi—First Prize for General Profit.

Girle Chon and Susan Chon—Second Prizes for General Profit.
Lily Chen and Alice Wong—Distinctions for Conduct and Application.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.
H.K. DEFENCE CORPS BEAT NAVY.

Shooting in the Bellis Shield Competition at Stonecutters on Saturday the Hongkong Defence Corps defeated the Navy by 13 points.—Scores:—

H.K. DEFENCE CORPS.

	200	500	600	Tl.
Pte. A. Jenkins	34	30	26	90
Cpl. J. A. Lyons	30	30	26	86
L/Cpl. P. C. Goodman	27	31	27	85
R.Q.M.S. J. C. Mackay	28	29	27	84
Sgt. M. Manuk	28	31	25	84
Pte. E. R. Dovey	29	26	26	81
Cpl. C. A. Grimes	20	27	24	80
Sgt. A. Leach	31	29	21	78
Total	236	230	202	668

* Open sight.

NAVY.

	200	500	600	Tl.
C. P. O. Cobb	32	28	33	93
Sgt. Watling	31	28	29	87
S. P. O. Leach	27	25	29	81
M. A. A. Crane	28	24	29	81
Pte. S. Murray	25	30	25	80
Pte. Biggs	24	26	23	73
L. S. Connor	26	26	18	72
Pte. Kelly	22	22	27	71
Total	217	209	213	639

Plus allowance of 4% for open sights.

Total

655

* Aperture sights.

TAIKOO BEAT MANCHESTER REGT.

This match, under the auspices of the Hongkong Rifle League, took place at Taikoo Range on Saturday, Taikoo winning by 83 points. The weather was hazy with a varying wind and militated against good scores being registered.

Scores:—

TAIKOO.

	200	500	600	Tl.
Mr. Simpson	30	32	33	95
Mr. Lyte	28	29	30	87
Mr. Wallace	27	24	31	82
Lieut. Danby	30	29	22	81
Mr. Eldridge	24	28	24	76
Mr. Grimshaw	18	32	25	75
Mr. Wells	28	26	21	75
Mr. McElchorn	27	20	21	68
Total	212	220	203	635

MANCHESTER REGT.

	200	500	600	Tl.
*Sergt. Marshall	27	31	24	82
*L/Cpl. Mills	29	26	27	82
*Sergt. Simants	29	22	24	75
*Sergt. Bilson	24	25	23	72
*Sergt. Lang	20	20	20	60
*Sergt. Emm	20	25	11	56
*Sergt. Jennings	21	17	17	55
*Pl. Childs	23	18	12	53
Total	193	190	153	536

Plus 4% open sights.

Total

552

* Open sights.

BILLIARDS.

PITT BEATEN BY SGT. GOODMAN.

One of the finest games of billiards seen in the Colony for some years took place on Saturday night at the Palace Hotel between W. Pitt (champion) and Sgt. I. Goodman (Manchester Regt.).

The game was 500 up and Pitt was beaten by 20 points. Goodman started scoring at a great rate and went rapidly ahead. Before 250 was scored he was leading by 125. Then, however, with breaks of 34, 29 and 20 Pitt began to overhaul his opponent and passed him before the last 650 was reached. Goodman took the lead again towards the close and after a ding-dong finish, won, as stated. Goodman's chief breaks were 48, 30, 27, 25, (twice) 23, 20, (twice) 24, 20, 23, 25, 24, (twice) 23, 22 and 21. Pitt has asked for a return game and Goodman will meet him at the Palace Hotel next Saturday night when the game will be 600 up.

CLASS 8.

Sonia Lam and Sophia Lam—First Prizes for General Profit.
Dora She and Lily She—Second Prizes for General Profit.

Jessie Leong, Lily Woo, Ruby She and Clara Lin—Distinctions for Conduct and Application.

INFANT SCHOOL.

CLASS 9.

Bettie Ferret—First Prize for General Profit.
Lily Williams—Second Prize for General Profit.

Gussie da Rosa—Distinction for Arithmetic.
Marie Ligores—Distinction for Conduct and Dictation.

Marie Cruz—Distinction for Recitation.
Angelina Choo—Distinction for Good Conduct and Neatness.

Erasmus Alves—Distinction for Drawing.
Olga Azado—Distinction for Conduct and Recitation.

Marie Lopes—Distinction for Conduct and Recitation.
Helena Vieira—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

Carolina Ribeiro—Distinction for Conduct and Arithmetic.
Lily Tse—Distinction for Conduct and Application.

CLASS 10.

Alexander Gutierrez and Angelina Danenberg—First Prizes.

Carmen da Silva and Violet Wong—Second Prizes.

Distinction to: Alfredo Alvares, Carmen del Pan, Giulia Gil, Joseph Tam, José Roza, José Rocha.

CLASS 10-II.
Joseph Tse—First Prize.

Sarah Remedios and Armanda Arbucue—Second Prizes.

Distinction to: Guilhermina Pineda, Glasy Silva, Sybil Shuster, Olga Baptista, Alito Rodriguez, Patsy Willis.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 8th.

The Gazette announces that H.M. the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. J. Bourne, the War Office representative in China, a Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of the British Empire, for services rendered during the war.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

COPENHAGEN, January 19th.

A hundred Chinese and Japanese have arrived from the internment camps in Germany. They have not been allowed to land and will be sent back to Germany.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

It is reported that more than 400 M.P.'s and journalists in Peking were entertained by President Hsu Shih-chang yesterday.

Luk Ching-chang, the Peace Envoy to Europe, has reported that he and Wong Ching-ting will be allowed to attend the preliminary Conference in Paris. Luk urges the other Envoys to proceed to Paris at once.

It is reported that an Anti-Opium Society is being formed with President Wilson as the head. A hundred chests of raw opium were burnt in Peking on the 17th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUGGESTED FOOTBALL MATCH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, May 1, through the medium of your valuable paper, suggest that a football match be arranged between the South China Athletic and the Indian players of the Hongkong Junior Football League, to take place during the Chinese New Year Holidays.

That this will prove a great attraction one has only to recall the match played on the 12th February, 1915, in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund, when several thousands witnessed a game in which the Indians (Islamies) emerged victorious by 5 goals to 1, after a thrilling battle featured by the sterling playing of both units.

The game as recounted by those who saw the affair, was one of the fastest and cleanest exhibitions of football seen in the Colony in recent years and in which the superior side unquestionably won.

The Chinese certainly play excellent football, possessing the art of passing and combination to such a marked degree that it is always a treat to watch them. In view of this, I am certain the Indians are only too eager for another opportunity to recapitulate their old performance over their worthy rivals—Yours, etc., "VETERAN."

Hongkong, 20th January, 1919.

NEW CHAPEL FOR YUEN LONG.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

A number of Hongkong residents interested in the work of Christian Missions in China, went to Yuen Long, a village in the New Territory, close to Ping Shan Police Station, on Saturday, to witness the laying of a foundation stone for a chapel in connection with the London Mission.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, of the Union Church, declared the stone truly and surely laid. The Rev. Mr. Cheung of the Hongkong To Tai Church, offered prayers, and Miss Watkin presided at the harmonium. Those present included Dr. Hickling, Mr. Hickling, Miss Cameron, of the London Mission, Rev. H. R. Wells, the missionary responsible for the erection of the Chapel, and Mr. Paul.

The Rev. Mr. Wells has been conducting the Mission for the Evangelization of the New Territory during the past 20 years or more. During his tenure of office chapels have been erected at Tsun Wan and Castle Peak, and, now, with the addition of Yuen Long chapel, it is believed there is a great future for Christian work in these fields. Much still remains to be done, however, and schools are urgently required in these villages, where there are thousands of healthy boys and girls, now apparently neglected.

PROF. WARREN ON "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

COLLISIONS AT SEA DUE TO CRIMINAL IGNORANCE.

At the Helena May Institute, last evening, Professor Warren delivered an interesting lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy," to a fairly large audience.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, stated that the subject of wireless telegraphy had engaged the attention of the whole world since the *Titanic* disaster. Its possibilities were only just now becoming known, and its future was vaster, he believed, than anyone ever conceived. Now wireless telegraphy gave the travellers on the sea and those living in distant parts of the Empire an opportunity of communicating with each other. There was also a great commercial possibility in wireless telegraphy.

Professor Warren said that, in the short time at his disposal, he only intended to give a very brief account of a limited portion of his subject. He would attempt to give, in as clear a manner as possible, some idea of the nature of electrical waves, how they come about, and how they could be developed. There was a very prevalent idea that wireless telegraphy was one of the most marvellous achievements of science which had been accomplished in the twentieth century. In that idea there were many errors. Wireless telegraphy was far older than man; it was as old as the seeing eye, if not older. It might be said that, in making that statement, he was pedantic and that by wireless telegraphy was meant those forms of electrical waves not included in ordinary light, and which are produced by electrical means. Turning to that idea, the man in the street immediately thought of such names as Marconi, Lodge, and so on. Those men had done a lot of varnishing and polishing, and without their work we should have been unable to signal as rapidly and with such success, as we were able to do today. Their work, however, was only polishing. No invention, was the work of one man or group of men, but if he were asked to name the founders of the science of wireless telegraphy he would mention such names as Helmholtz, Hertz, Maxwell, Kelvin, etc., much of whose work in that field was done over fifty years ago. It was one of the benefits of our modern system of education that it was almost considered improper for an educated man to know anything about a scientific fact until it was fifty years old, and only then when there were dollars in it. The second error or partial error in the prevalent idea about wireless telegraphy was that it was marvellous. It was marvellous, but was not as marvellous as, for instance, a table, in terms of our modern conceptions. But the common idea was at error in its view of what was the marvellous part of wireless telegraphy. It was not wonderful if one shouted in one room to be heard in another room, and if such conversation had to be carried on regularly, and it was inconvenient to shout, a speaking tube was fitted up to confine the sound waves. In the electrical world the development had been the other way about. In wire telegraphy we directed electrical waves by means of a pair of wires, much as sound waves were directed in a speaking tube. In wireless telegraphy electrical waves were sent out more or less indiscriminately in all directions, as sound waves were sent out when one spoke. When electrical waves were sent out undirected by wires much more energy must be used in order that the waves might be detected at a greater distance away. The problems that wireless telegraphy presented were very great, but more difficult problems had already been solved in wire telegraphy. Radio telegraphy, said the speaker, had a great future before it, but he thought that it would never replace ordinary telegraphy except in a few isolated cases. Later, conditions might require messages to be transmitted at the rate of thousands of words per minute, and he thought the older form of telegraphy would accept the condition quite casually. In fact, there seemed to be no theoretical limit to the speed at which messages could be transmitted, if necessary. With radio telegraphy, the difficulties in the way of exceptionally high sending speeds seemed at present to be very great. The waves used in wireless telegraphy consisted of vibrations of some kind which were propagated with a great velocity—about 180,000 miles per second through the ether. The lecturer dealt with the nature of the electrical waves and some of the methods of producing and detecting them, remarking in conclusion that he believed the function of wireless telegraphy was to provide us with means of communication between moving objects. There was no reason why one should use coal tongs as nut-crackers.

Its only use on land was over districts where cables could not be laid or poles erected. Cable laying through jungles might make the cost of ordinary telegraphy prohibitive and the poles had yet to be designed which would stand the combined attacks of white ants and a herd of wild elephants. The greatest use in peace time of wireless telegraphy was to the sailor. He could now get a reckoning with very fair accuracy and it was quite possible that in a few years he might be told his position as he was daily told

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR, THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.J.)]

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Li Chua pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that the prisoner was arrested on December 19th at Gilman's Bazaar. He was found to be in possession of certain house-breaking implements. He had been banished four times. In 1905, he was convicted for larceny and banished for five years but returned in 1908. He was again banished for five years, but returned, and was then banished for a further term of five years, prior to which he served a year's hard labour. The man, however, persisted in returning. He was at last deported for a term of twenty years and, when he disregarded this sentence, he was banished for life.

The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say, made the novel excuse that his ancestors had been resident in Tai O for over a hundred years and that it was hard that he should have to reside away from the place. The Government had banished him, but his property and family were at Tai O.

His Lordship: You wish us to know that you were born in Tai O?

The Prisoner: Yes, I was born there. I was sentenced to imprisonment and was then banished. My reason for coming back was because my father had died. When I was sentenced to gaol I asked the gaol authorities to send a petition on my behalf to the Government asking permission for me to return to my village for the purpose of selling my paddy fields and my houses and then to remove my family and my mother to the Chinese territory. The Government gave me permission but the Police in Hongkong arrested me.

His Lordship: You were allowed to go to Tai O to settle your affairs?

The Prisoner: The Government allowed me to go to sell my property. His Lordship: That was on the understanding that you did not return to the Colony again. You have been banished four times and the Police regard you as a dangerous person. We do not want your sort in the Colony. I am going to impose upon you a long term of imprisonment. If you come back again you will be sentenced to a very much longer period. Three years hard labour.

Lai Tai also pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the prisoner was arrested on Christmas day in Kowloon City. He was originally sentenced on August 14th, 1913, and banished for five years. He returned on September 12th, 1914, and was sentenced to six months hard labour and was then banished for twenty years. He returned in March, 1916, and was given twelve months hard labour and subsequently banished for life.

The prisoner stated that he came to the Colony because his mother had died here. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner to three years' hard labour, remarked that the Police regarded the prisoner to be an undesirable character and did not want him to live in the Colony.

There were no further cases before the Court.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 20th.

PEACE ENVOYS.

The Military Government has requested Parliament to approve of Drs. Wu Ting-fang, Sun Yat-sen, Wong Ching-ling, Wu Chiu-shu, and Wong Chung-wai, being sent as the plenipotentiaries from the Canton Government to the Peace Conference in Europe.

The Canton papers are proposing to send representatives to the Conference which is to be opened in Shanghai shortly.

THE "RUN AWAY" GUNBOATS.

The gunboat *Kwang Lee* was returned to the Canton Government yesterday. The boat's engines and boilers being out of order, she was towed back to Canton, and the crew, who were Lung's supporters, were paid off. The crews of the *Keng Kung* and *Chai Sai* which are in British waters refuse to give these vessels up. The authorities are making another request for their return.

his time if he cared to listen. A chronometer on board ship is no longer a necessity. In accurate directing of wireless waves much remained to be accomplished but the use of what had been done was very considerable. By combined sound and wireless signals one ship could tell the exact position and distance of another when they approached within a couple of miles, and it would be possible if required to make the received signals automatic and to relay these signals on the steering gear. Collisions at sea were absurdities. Such disasters as had taken place during the present war were simply the result of criminal ignorance. It was now possible for an ocean going liner to go down a crowded channel at full speed in the thickest of fog with the captain asleep on the bridge without a risk of collision. Its course might be serpentine but it would be safe. Still, pieces of apparatus of this description were not yet enforced on ocean going steamers and as they cost money we should have to wait until the Government in 50 years time had caught up with the present. Then it would be possible to make the prisoner pay.

At the conclusion, the Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and it was carried with acclamation.

BLACKMAIL AND THREATS.

"UNSATISFACTORY EVIDENCE."

AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with attempting to obtain money by means of threats, and with aiding and abetting others not in custody to commit the same offence.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared to watch the case on behalf of the complainant.

The facts of the case were to the effect that the complainant was walking along Shanghai Street, Yaumati, on the 18th inst., with a friend, when he was accosted by four men, two of whom were the defendants. One of the men not in custody, described as "the broken lip man," assaulted complainant and then charged him with teasing his youngest sister. This complainant denied and the man thereupon assumed a threatening attitude and said he would kill complainant unless he made some reparation for his offence.

After a little discussion the man with the broken lip suggested that complainant should pay him \$200, stating that his sister was worth that sum. Complainant seemingly agreed but promised to let the man know his decision on the next day, and then went to his father and told him about the matter. The father took the young man, who is married, to the Police and gave a full report of the incident. The Police marked a number of bank notes and gave them to the complainant, telling him to keep the appointment, while the Police surrounded the rendezvous and waited the coming of the men. The men, however, did not come at the appointed time but at an hour later and then took the complainant to a vacant piece of ground and there, while \$30 were being handed over, the Police arrived and arrested the two defendants. The other men, including the broken lip man, managed to escape.

The defendants admitted that they promised to meet the complainant but stated that he suggested that he would pay them the money willingly as he did not want his parents to know what he had done. Sergeant Murphy informed the Court that he had tried to find the girl and the other two men with the assistance of the defendants but had failed. The first defendant's mother was traced a few days ago and was asked to attend the Court but now she, too, had disappeared. Moreover, the defendants had given wrong addresses.

After the evidence had been taken Mr. Goldring stated that the facts simply amounted to a case of blackmail. Mr. Wood remarked that there was no straight forward evidence given by either side. Clearly there was something amiss, what it was he did not know. Mr. Goldring stated that the money was demanded by threats and that thereby the defendants had contravened the Ordinance.

Mr. Wood remarked that it was possible that some insult had been offered to the woman and that she had asked her friend to recover money for that insult, although she had no right to do so. Mr. Goldring submitted that that did not justify the prisoners' attempt to squeeze.

Mr. Wood: Assuming that the men were acting on behalf of the woman. She claimed compensation on some ground and the men were pressing that claim and that was the result of a discussion. Mr. Goldring: The complainant is a minor and there is no legal claim what ever.

Mr. Wood: Quite so. After some discussion the complainant agrees to pay certain money in settlement of the matter. Then an offence is not committed.

Mr. Goldring remarked that it was this sort of thing that the law was trying to prevent. That was really a case of blackmail. Half the people in the world did not know what to do in a case of that kind. The complainant did the wrong thing. He went to his father and told him and the father informed the Police.

Mr. Wood agreed that the father did the straight-forward thing in reporting the matter to the Police, but he said he did not believe the witness' story.

Mr. Goldring observed that this sort of thing should be put a stop to. It was getting common in Yaumati and other places. Blackmail had to be punished. The reason why as had come there was because the father thought that the matter might take a serious turn. Young men were young men. Even assuming that the case was so, these men conceivably brought bad women before young men and then blackmailed them. They were contravening the law and that sort of thing must be stopped. They were nothing but bullies of the worst sort who were trying to squeeze young men.

Mr. Wood remarked that such a thing was possible.

Mr. Goldring said that it was difficult to find out these cases and bring them before the Court. Even in England very few people came forward and brought up such cases. Out of a hundred such cases one came forward and it was the duty of the law to make an example of it.

Mr. Wood said that he proposed to bind the two men over. The evidence was not very satisfactory. He was not satisfied that the defendants were living a regular life with good employment. The defendants could not find the men who were with them on that occasion. He bound them over in bonds of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months and if they were unable to find the bonds they would have to go to prison without hard labour for three months each.

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BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE
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KING BAGGAT.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Interest and Responsibility of GEORGE BANKER of and in the Import and Export Business carried on at Hong Kong under the style or firm name of "BANKER AND COMPANY" created as from the 1st January, 1919, from which date the Business will be carried on by SAMUEL EBENEZER GREEN.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.
GEO. BANKER,
S. E. GREEN

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS PERCIVAL LINDSAY WOODS is authorized to sign our Firm per procreation.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.
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FURNISHED.

NO. 24, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD (TOP FLAT), from March 1st for 9 months. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Apply to above.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of the Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY (HES) OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 1st January, 1919.

The tenders to state the total amount in Pounds Sterling. No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit arising from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 20th January, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs D. Macdonald & Co. to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 23rd, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their premises Hongkong, SUNDRIE MACHINERY, &c., &c.

Comprising:—One "Greens" Emergency Capola, two Admiralty Pattern air Pumps, Diving Dressing, Air Hose, Crucible Wire Guns, new double Guarded Winch, Vertical Steam Engine, Flyer, Rivets, Washers, brass Hinges, Bolts and Copper Piping, Galvanized Boats, and Hooks, Drums of Chloride of Calcium, Kegs of Mangau powder, Rubber and Packing, &c., &c., &c.

Also One (new) Bolinder Crude Oil Engine and Dynamo, as illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's Catalogue.

Teakwood Motor Boat, Length 22 feet, Beam 5-8, depth 2-3, 20 H.P. Heavy Duty helvin Kerosene Motor (in good running order). Further Particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, January 18th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, where it will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, January 19th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 20th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1919, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 20th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD., A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the General Managers, Hongkong, January 13th, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 20th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Hongkong, January 13th, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 20th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary, Hongkong, January 13th, 1919.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary, Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS

COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT

"WITHIN THE LAW,"

AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22nd:—

"THE GLAD EYE."

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOUR'D with instructions from

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), JANUARY 21st, 1919,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, SUNDRIE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, January 16th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOUR'D with instructions from

will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Bill Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Book Case, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble Top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, January 18th, 1919.

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH

Call at JAMES STEER, Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 9, Ice House Street.

Telephone No. 2577.

WANTED.

PART-TIME Employment wanted by Army Officer—Twenty Years business experience—good Organizer and Office Manager. Replies to—Box No. 237, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER for Indo China. Apply—Box No. 228, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

CHINESE CLERKS with a knowledge of Typewriting, for Balek Papan, Borneo. Apply—Box No. 230, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant. Apply—"TECHNIC" Care of "Daily Press" Office.

WANTED.

LADY TEACHER capable of taking charge of the Shanghai Jewish School and preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examination. Apply to the SECRETARY, No. 6, Jinkoo Road, stating terms qualifications and experience.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

ICOMPOUND

BALSAM

OF

ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in

all cases of

COUGH.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00

per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18.

BIRTHS.

FORSTER.—At 145, The Peak, on January 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. FORSTER, a daughter.

WOLFE.—At 123, The Peak, on January 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. WOLFE, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21st, 1919.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

Nothing has been more remarkable than the change which has taken place in the attitude of the Imperial authorities towards the Press during the war. As soon as hostilities broke out a very strict censorship was enforced on the plea that our Allies demanded it, and the people of Great Britain submitted to this innovation, as they were prepared to submit almost to any sacrifice, without protest, in order to show their earnestness and give an assurance of their loyalty to those charged with the responsibility of directing the nation's affairs during the crisis. So closely was the veil drawn over the momentous events which were taking place in France and Flanders that the deathless heroism of the "Old Contemptibles" was almost hidden from us, though it had been vividly described by the pen of experienced Press correspondents, instead of being dismissed in a few lifeless official phrases, it would have been an inspiration to the whole Empire and an act of justice to those who were performing such prodigies of valour. It is common knowledge that neither Lord Roberts nor Lord (then Sir John) French approved of the policy adopted, but it was persisted in without any relaxation until in the following May The Times—trampling the regulations underfoot with a courage which the Press, happily, has never hesitated to show when duty demanded it—disclosed the fact that our Army at the front was

paralysed by the ineptitude of the War Office. This resulted in a reconstruction of the Government and the creation of the Ministry of Munitions under the direction of Mr. Lloyd George. Later on, the costly failure at Gallipoli and the hopeless incompetence shown in Mesopotamia, which led to the surrender of the garrison at Kut and the loss of many lives through lack of proper hospital organisation, convinced the public that there was scope for a Russell in this great struggle as in the Crimean War, and that a Press censorship which could be used to smother up blunders was calculated to be of greater assistance to the enemy than to ourselves. Nevertheless, the folly of pretending to keep the Germans ignorant of the names of the regiments with which they had been engaged by withholding the information from the inhabitants of the British Isles was pointed out in vain until the Germans took advantage of our reticence on the subject to represent that Great Britain was saving her own troops at the expense of the men from Overseas. Immediately then the world was allowed to know even the size and composition of the British Forces, and from that time onward the units which distinguished themselves in action were given the credit due to them without any of the dire consequences which the pundits of Pall Mall had threatened. Thus although the censorship regulations were not withdrawn they were interpreted with an increasing measure of common sense as the fact was gradually driven home to the official mind that the war was not merely a departmental affair but a life-and-death struggle in which the co-operation of every individual in the State would be needed to secure victory. Finally, the effect of German propaganda, first upon the neutrals and afterwards upon the Russians and a section of the Italian army, taught our Government the wisdom of directly enlisting the support of the organs of public opinion not only in Great Britain but also in the Dominions and the United States by affording their representatives facilities to acquaint themselves fully with the nation's tremendous efforts on sea, on land, and in the air. Successive parties of overseas journalists who have visited England as the guests of the Ministry of Information have been warmly welcomed, and have been received by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. In the words of our London correspondent, British journalism, so long regarded as the poor relation of the Government, though always the loyal friend of the public, is coming into its own. It is high time. There is a far greater readiness on all sides to point out the duties and responsibilities of the Press—which be it remembered, is not endowed with any special privileges or accorded any special recognition than there is to acknowledge its services. Mr. Winston Churchill pointed out recently that the Press has played an extraordinary part in this war and has been an indispensable element of success, but it may be doubted whether this is generally realised. "It is not possible," as the right hon. gentleman remarked, "to fight a great war like this except with a highly intelligent democracy, and it is not possible to act upon the consciousness of a highly intellectual democracy except through the agency of a gigantic and innumerable Press." In this the greatest of all the material struggles of the world the moral and mental have decided the issue in the end, for Germany collapsed without her front being broken. Nor has the Press shirked the sterner side of war. Apart from its correspondents on every front, who have never hesitated to accept the risks and hardships incidental to their calling, we are told by Sir Auckland GEDDER that the Press stands at the head of every trade group in the matter of recruiting. When the Armistice was signed there were not thirty men fit for general service left in all the newspaper offices in London. Though this refers, we imagine, to the commercial and mechanical departments only it is highly creditable to the Press as a whole, and we have no doubt that the editorial and reportorial staffs, though included in the starred occupations, have been reduced to the lowest possible level.

If we turn for a moment to a consideration of the local Press during the war it will be found that it has not failed to maintain the honourable traditions of British journalism. It has resisted to a greater extent than the public are yet aware attempts on the part of those in authority to withhold information and

stifle criticism. So far as lay in its power it has placed the public in full and early possession of news from the seat of war, amplifying its cable service and working inordinately long hours for seven days a week, regardless of public holidays, with a steadily diminishing staff. Unlike the newspapers in British Malaya and elsewhere, it has never received any assistance from the Government, which is not gifted with sufficient imagination to appreciate the value of propaganda, but, on the contrary, it has been speedily penalised for any trivial infringement of the strict letter of the regulations. In other words, the official attitude has been that though the Press must, unfortunately, be tolerated it need not be encouraged. The idea which was commonly held that the newspapers issued Sunday editions out of consideration for their shareholders, rather than from a sense of duty to the public, in the four critical years through which we have passed, should have received its death-blow when it was agreed with one accord to discontinue this practice directly the Armistice was signed and public anxiety was allayed. Nor has the Press shrunk from the thankless task of urging the Colony from time to time to increase its efforts on behalf of the Great Cause. Conscription for active service at the Front as an alternative to the reduction of the garrison to the lowest possible minimum, was consistently advocated, and the obligation to contribute more generously to the Imperial War chest and to the various charitable organisations on behalf of our soldiers and sailors was frequently emphasised. After one such appeal in our columns H.E. THE GOVERNOR referred rather slightly to those who were always ready to criticise without acquainting themselves with the fact, but we had the satisfaction ultimately of seeing the financial assistance rendered by this Colony, whether as the result of voluntary effort or of taxation, during the last two years of the war far exceed that of the first two years, although the ranks of the European population had been seriously depleted in the meantime. Indirect contributions have been made to the various funds raised by reducing the charges for advertising in all such cases by one-half, despite the fact that the newspapers have suffered a heavy loss of revenue owing to the war. No worthy cause has ever appealed for the moral support of the Press in vain, and hundreds of columns have been devoted to the publication of subscription lists which the London journals would not have inserted without payment. So accommodating were the newspapers in this matter that in some instances the promoters of public subscriptions announced that acknowledgment would be made in the Press without even deeming it necessary to consult the editors on the subject. On more than one occasion, also, the Press has taken the initiative and started funds on its own account, as for example, the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund, the Territorials Entertainment Fund, and the Halifax Disaster Fund. Finally, the Press can point with pride to the fact that when the Military Service Tribunal sat last year only one of its number was eligible for service, and though he could not be spared no attempt was made to retain him. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Press fails to practise what it preaches.

The Director of Education has consented to give away the prizes at the Yauwatt Government School at 11 a.m. on Thursday, January 23rd.

It is understood that the Police have arrested three more men in connection with the armed robbery in the Compradore Department of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

News has been received in Shanghai from Mr. Trenchard Davis at Montreal, that his son, Claude Trenchard Davis, has won the Military Cross and has been promoted full Lieutenant, 8th Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, on the Western Front.

Billiard players are reminded that entries for the annual Open Billiard Championship of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club close to-morrow (Wednesday). All entries, together with entrance fees, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.

The American Consul General has received instructions from Washington that by Act of Congress approved November 21st, 1918, no distilled, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the war and the period of demobilization. It is indicated that this provision does not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of the Act. This provision is of considerable importance to Hongkong in that it affects, or is likely to affect, shipments of Chinese medicines and cordials to the United States.

The management of the Coronet Theatre has just introduced an innovation which bids fair to be very popular among cinematograph lovers. From 5 p.m. onwards till 8.30 there will be a continuous exhibition, thus ensuring that any visitor to the Theatre between 5.15 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. will be able to see the whole of the evening's programme. The new arrangement does not affect the 8.15 p.m. exhibition. The present programme is not one that should be missed. "The Gilded Fool" is a five part production of a William Fox picture that shows the famous William Farnum at his best. The first episode of the "Gilded Fool" is also shown. There is no doubt that "The Little Monte Carlo" has whetted the appetites of those who saw the picture yesterday.

THE PRESS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE:

NECESSITY FOR CLOSER UNION AMONG THE ALLIES.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN LEIPZIG:

FOUR SPARTACIST LEADERS SHOT.

UNION OF AUSTRIA WITH GERMANY FAVOURED.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, January 18th.

At the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau said that everything must be subordinated to the necessity for the closer and closer union of the peoples who had participated in the war.

"The League of Nations has its being in you, it is for you to make it live, and for that there is no sacrifice to which we are not ready to consent. I do not doubt you are all of this disposition, and we shall arrive at this result, but only if we exercise impartial pressure on ourselves, to reconcile what may appear to be opposing interests in the higher view of a greater, happier and better humanity."

The aim of the Conference was the peace of the world. "Let us try to do our work speedily and well."

Dealing with the responsibility of the authors of the war, M. Clemenceau emphasised that he would insist on the punishment of the authors of the abominable crimes in war time.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL FROM SULTAN HUSSEIN.

PARIS, January 19th.

Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, is in Paris awaiting instructions from his father concerning two Delegates to represent his kingdom at the Conference.

Colonel Lawrence, who accompanies the Emir as his *adit*, expects Emir Feisal himself to be chosen as the first delegate of the kingdom of the Hedjaz in order to give greater weight to an important proposal to be submitted to the Peace Conference, namely, the formation of a great Federation of all Arab States from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, free from any Turkish domination, and under the protection of the United States.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. CLEMENCEAU NOMINATED PRESIDENT.

PARIS, January 19th.

After the nomination of M. Clemenceau as President of the Peace Conference, the Conference adopted a proposal allotting one vice-President to each of the five great Powers.

After this, M. Clemenceau said that the testimonies of friendship from President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George touched him deeply. They wished to avoid the great one. They wished to avoid the great one. They wished to avoid the great one.

As regards the question of the League of Nations would head the agenda for the next sitting.

PRESS DEMAND FOR REPRESENTATION.

PARIS, January 17th.

At the meeting of the Inter-Allied Journalists, to discuss the question of Press exclusion from the Peace Conference, there was substantial agreement among the British, Italian and American Press delegates to recommend the actual representation of the Press at the Conference. The French delegates, however, dissented.

After the French delegates withdrew, the following resolutions were adopted by the British, Italian and American Press delegates:

Firstly, that there should be direct representation of the Press at the sittings of the Conference.

Secondly, that the Press of each of the great Powers should be represented by no fewer than five delegates.

Thirdly, the smaller powers which had taken an active part in the war should be proportionally represented.

ALLIED JOURNALISTS ADMITTED.

The Allied journalists who were admitted to the Conference were seated in the gallery communicating with the L-Horloge.

President Poincare entered at 3.5 p.m. and walked quickly to the Presidential chair, and in clear tones delivered his opening address, all standing meanwhile.

A HISTORIC OPENING.

PARIS, January 18th.

Large crowds, including journalists, cinema men and photographers, assembled early before the Foreign Ministry to see the arrival of the delegates and the opening of the great Peace Conference.

M. Jules Cambon was the first to arrive. The rest followed in twos and threes.

After entering the Foreign Ministry they passed through the Salon du Congrès and the Salon des Ambassadeurs, reaching the Salle de L-Horloge, where they took their appointed places, which were marked by little white gilt-edged cards.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ARRIVAL.

President Wilson was saluted, on his arrival, with drums and fifes and he smilingly posed for the camera men.

The Indian and Hedjaz delegates, with their brilliant turbans, lent an air of picturesque to the scene.

President Poincare was received with the same ceremonial as President Wilson. The delegates chatted in groups in the Salle de L-Horloge, President Wilson lengthily conversing with M. Clemenceau.

SEVENTY-TWO DELEGATES.

Mr. Lloyd George entered while the speech was proceeding.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both spoke in English.

After President Poincare had concluded, the interpreter, Lieutenant Mantoux, read the Presidential speech in English.

Seventy-two delegates were now seated round the horseshoe shaped table. President Poincare was at the head with President Wilson and the American delegates on his right and Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegates on his left.

The Secretaries sat behind President Poincare, while at the other end of the room the shorthand writers were accommodated. The Assistant Secretaries sat at tables at the sides of the room.

A GORGEOUS APARTMENT.

The apartment is a gorgeous one overlooking the Quai d'Orsay and the river. It is lofty, with its walls literally hidden under the gilt rococo ornamentation, and hung with scarlet curtains. Several huge crystal chandeliers hung from the ceiling.

The room, which takes its names from the magnificent clock behind the President's chair, really forms half a vast square.

The apartment is divided by a row of immense pillars. The other half was thronged with journalists.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Regarding the representation of India at the Conference Mr. E. S. Montagu has decided, with the approval of the Premier, in view of the historic importance of the opening meeting, to depute the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha to be the representatives of India on this occasion.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S OPENING ADDRESS.

LONDON, January 18th.

A *communiqué* issued in Paris to-day, states: President Poincaré welcomed the delegates to Paris. He saw in the Delegates' decision to hold the Conference in Paris the homage which all nations represented towards the country which, more than any other, had endured the sufferings of the war.

After recounting the outrages which led up to the war, he re-traced the successive entry of the Allies into the struggle, paying a special tribute to Great Britain and her Dominions.

BRITAIN'S MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE.

"He said: 'Faithfully supported by her Dominions and Colonies, Great Britain decided that she could not remain aloof from a struggle wherein the fate of every country was involved. She and her Dominions and Colonies made prodigious efforts to prevent the war ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right.'

THE INTERVENTION OF AMERICA.

Continuing, he said that the intervention of America was something greater than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment placed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their chief magistrate.

He concluded: "An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and men who co-operated in this grand work in faith and brotherhood, and who have taken pains to eliminate from future peace, the cause of disturbance and instability."

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

"Forty-eight years ago to-day the German Empire was proclaimed in the Chateau de Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French Provinces. It was thus vitiated from its origin and, by the fault of its founders, born in injustice, it has ended in opprobrium."

"You are assembled to repair the evil done, and to prevent its recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future."

THE GREATEST YOUNG MAN OF FRANCE.

When President Poincaré had concluded his opening address, President Wilson moved that M. Clemenceau be permanent President. He said that this meeting must be regarded as the supreme crowning of diplomatic history. Never before had so many nations been represented with a view to settling the problems of the world in so many degrees.

They all admired M. Clemenceau's common-sense, and acquired a real affection for him: "We all desire the same thing."

M. Clemenceau here nodded approval.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the proposal, referring to M. Clemenceau as "the greatest young man of France." He and M. Clemenceau had often disagreed in arguing with each other, vigorously, like any two Celts.

THE GREATEST ELOQUENCE.

Referring to the greatness of the hour Mr. Lloyd George said that the world was thirsting for peace. M. Clemenceau would not permit time to be wasted for he knew that it was the greatest eloquence that got things done.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both spoke in English.

Baron Sonnino, speaking in French, also paid a tribute to M. Clemenceau, who was unanimously elected as President.

MAIN POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

LONDON, January 18th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent in Paris, telegraphing on January 18th, said that the feeding of indemnity and the question of indemnity are the two points where any difference of opinion among the plenipotentiaries now centres.

An agreement will probably be reached as regards the first, but the second presents greater difficulties.

The earlier differences as regards the freedom of the seas, have now disappeared.

THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.

The Berlin and Munich newspapers state that Prince Lichnowsky will be the leader of the German Peace Delegation.

PRESS CONFERENCE DECISIONS IN FULL.

PARIS, January 17th.

A meeting of delegates of the Allied and American Presses passed resolutions, full publicity of the Peace Conference.

Firstly, that it is essential to ensure full publicity of the Peace Conference.

Secondly, that the *communiqués* should be as complete as possible.

Thirdly, that, besides *communiqués*, full summaries of each day's proceedings should be issued, not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of correspondents who will maintain full freedom of comment.

Fourthly, that the Press opposed any interference in free intercourse between Press Delegates and responsible journalists.

Fifthly, that the Committee recommends equality of treatment to the Allied Press by the abolition of the censorship in all Allied countries.

Sixthly, that, apart from the general question of admission of the Press to the Conference, the committee was of opinion that journalists representing Allied countries should be permitted to attend the formal opening of the Session and Conference.

THE VOTING REPRESENTATION.

PARIS, January 18th.

Discussing the voting representation at the Conference, particularly referring to the protest that the largest and most important Powers have only equal voting rights with the smallest and most inconspicuous it is pointed out that it is necessary to remember that the Conference's problems will not be settled by vote.

The Conference is rather a Parliament of Cabinets than "a parliament of men," and it will follow Cabinet procedure, whereby her policy is not settled by counting heads.

The chiefs give the lead and the others follow.

The Peace Conference is, and must be, guided and controlled by the five great Powers, who are responsible before world history for the decisions.

The great Powers are the custodians of vast existing interests, and all have vital principles. They were not willing to entrust the settlement to a vote.

It is inconceivable, for example, that Great Britain, because she was represented at the Conference, should be compelled to abandon her historic attitude on the question of the freedom of the seas because of the hostile Majority of the vote.

A similar instance was the case of France, in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, and of Italy, in regard to the Trentino.

The underlying principle therefore is agreement among the Five Great Powers as without it, no settlement will be possible.

While the delegates of all great Powers will attend all the sittings, the Delegates of the smaller Powers, and Dominions and India, will attend only when invited. Hence, when the freedom of the seas, affecting all, is discussed, it is assumed that all nations, including the Dominions will be present.

There is a clear panel system which admits of the perpetual representation of the Dominions, and there is nothing to prevent the British Delegation, comprising Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts, from sitting, if it is thought desirable.

Anyhow, it is extremely probable that when the Dominions and India are not represented as such, one or more direct delegates of the Imperial Government will drop out, and be replaced by Dominion or Indian statesmen, so that the Overseas Empire may always be in a position to know what was transpiring, and make its voice heard.

THE PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION.

PARIS, January 18th.

A *communiqué* issued in Paris this morning, referring to the regulations of the Conference, states that the belligerent Powers with general interests, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall participate in all the sittings and Commissions.

The belligerent Powers with particular interests, namely, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siberia, Siam, the Czechoslovak Republic, and the Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy, namely, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay, shall participate in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

Neutral Powers and the States in the process of formation may be heard when summoned by the Powers with general interests, at the sittings devoted specially to the examination of questions directly concerning them.

THE PUBLICITY OF THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 17th.

A *communiqué* states:—The Preliminary Peace Conference sat for 41 hours, and decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the Conference and the King of the Hedjaz two.

This finally establishes the number of each of the Powers' delegates.

The agenda for the opening sitting of the Conference on the afternoon of January 18th has been arranged.

The meeting finally examined the question of the publicity of the Conference discussions and it was unanimously registered that it was anxious that the public, through the Press, should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honourable settlement should be reached with a minimum of delay.

It, however, was obvious that publicity regarding the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to limitations, necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object.

The *communiqué* proceeds in justification of its decision and points out that these conversations are far more analogous to the meetings of a Cabinet which always was, and necessarily so, private, rather than those of a Legislature.

The essence of democratic method is that a Government's privately deliberated conclusions will be subject to consideration in a popular Chamber, and other public ways.

The danger is pointed out of raising national and international controversy by premature publicity, also the fact was impressed that the Delegates' duties would become infinitely more difficult.

The *communiqué* contends that premature publicity would detract a speedy settlement and may create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions, where mutual agreement may not have fully developed.

The *communiqué*, in its concluding paragraph, says this reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between representatives of the Great Powers.

Regarding the Full Conference, the following rule will be adopted, namely, the Press representatives shall be admitted to meetings of the Full Conference, but, upon necessary occasions, the Conference deliberations may be held *in camera*.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S FLIGHT.

FOUR SPARTACIST LEADERS SHOT.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the four Spartacist leaders who were arrested at Spandau attempted to escape. All were shot dead by the escort.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN LEIPZIG.

COPENHAGEN, January 19th.

The deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg led to serious disturbances in German provincial towns, notably Leipzig, where a general strike was declared.

The city is gas-less, and water-less.

The mob destroyed the Democratic Party's election bureau, and compelled the newspapers to publish a declaration blaming the Government for the murders in Berlin.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS' APPEAL FAILS.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Independent Socialists' appeal for a general strike, owing to the deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg was unsuccessful. The great majority of workers did not respond.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.

The *Local Anzeiger* states that the Government has finally decided not to hold the National Assembly at Berlin.

EARLIER CABLES.

NERVOUSNESS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, January 18th.

Correspondents state that Berlin has been thrown into a state of nervous tension by the killing of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg, similar to the tension on the eve of the Bolshevik rising.

The people generally fear Spartacist reprisals, and such acts will undoubtedly embarrass the Government.

THE END OF THE SPARTACIST LEADERS.

LONDON, January 18th.

The official story of the deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg only arrived from Amsterdam to-day.

It is stated that a crowd broke up the escort and pounced upon Rosa of Luxemburg, who was placed in a car unconscious.

The mob subsequently stopped the car, and a man shot her. Others seized the body and disappeared with it into the darkness.

ESCORT IN TROUBLE.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

Investigation has begun to discover whether the officers commanding Herr Liebknecht's and Rosa of Luxemburg's escorts fulfilled their duty.

The officer commanding Rosa of Luxemburg's escort has been temporarily suspended, because he insufficiently protected her against the public.

MARTIAL LAW IN BREMEN.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.

A telegram from Bremen states that martial law has been proclaimed.

MARSHAL FOCH'S INTERESTING OPINION.

PARIS, January 18th.

In the course of an interview, Marshal Foch stated that he was of the opinion that the Germans had not exaggerated much regarding the need at present prevailing in Germany, and specially in Austria, where the population was certainly bordering on famine.

Marshal Foch does not share the view that Germany is incapable of further effort, as she still possesses an army, although a disorganised one.

On the other hand, the Allied occupation of the Rhine Districts constitutes the strongest imaginable strategic barrier, especially as the Allies possess all the main avenues into Germany.

Marshal Foch does not fear the serious growth of Bolshevism in Germany. He believes that Germany will pull herself together and sweep aside "this wave of poison-gas."

DEATH OF KING'S YOUNGEST SON.

PRINCE JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS.

LONDON, January 19th.

His Majesty's youngest son, Prince John, died last night. [Prince John Charles Francis was born on July 12th, 1905.]

LATEST CABLES.

SYMPATHY WITH THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, January 18th.

Great sympathy is expressed everywhere with Their Majesties, owing to the death of Prince John last night, at Sandringham. He had been very ill for some time.

AUSTRIA.

UNION WITH GERMANY FAVOURED.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Foreign Secretary, Herr Bauer, in an election speech, declared that he favoured union with Germany.

POLAND.

CLOSE ACCORD WITH THE ALLIES.

LONDON, January 19th.

The *Times* correspondent at Warsaw, telegraphing on January 16th, states that the formation of M. Paderewski's Coalition Government was very well received. M. Paderewski, who is Premier, takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and will act in close accord with the Allies.

A British officer has arranged a first meeting for discussion of an Armistice with the better elements of those besieging Lemberg.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.

An official telegram from Berlin says that the Polish National Council at Posen informed the Government that it has taken over the administration of the Province of Posen in order to maintain order.

LATEST CABLES.

WAR HISTORY.

WHAT THE ARMISTICE PREVENTED.

LONDON, January 16th.

Marshal Foch, addressing American war correspondents at Treves, on January 16th declared that when the Armistice was signed and the Germans surrendered everything had been prepared for an offensive, through which the German Army must infallibly have succumbed.

The German High Command knew that it faced colossal disaster. We should have attacked on November 14th in Lorraine with 20 French Divisions and 6 American Divisions. The attack would have been supported by other movements in Flanders and in the centre.

Emphasising the necessity of safeguarding France against further aggressions, he said that the natural frontier to protect civilisation was the Rhine. There the Germans must be held. By doing the Rhine, France must make it impossible for Germany to recommence the *coup* of 1914.

The Rhine was the common barrier of all the Allies. It was the guarantee of peace for all nations who are united to save civilisation.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION SELECTION OF THE RHINE ARMY.

LONDON, January 16th.

The *Times* learns that the Rhine Army of Occupation will be composed of men who were recruited since the passing of the Conscription Act in March, 1918.

A LONDON SENSATION.

INQUEST ON MAJOR SETON'S DEATH.

LONDON, January 17th.

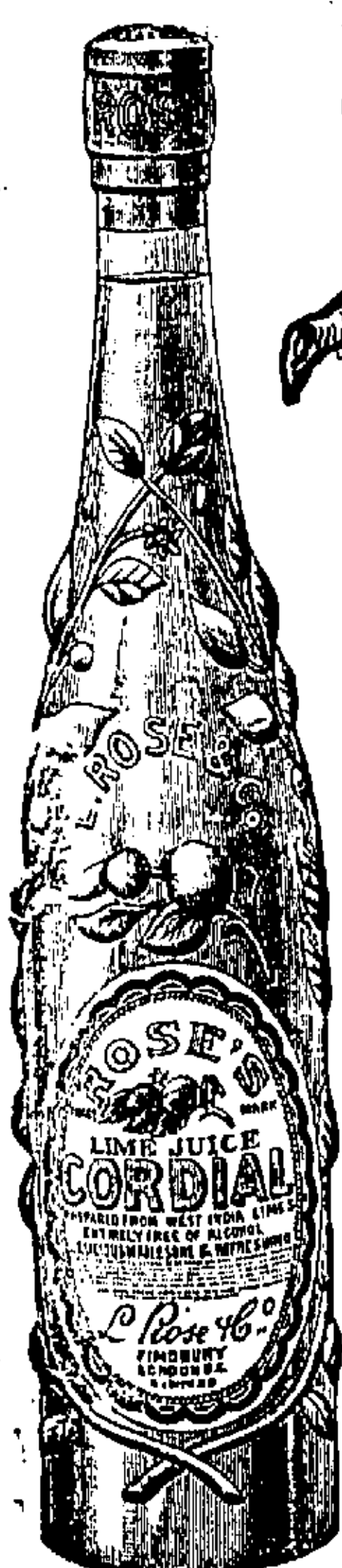
An inquest on the death of Major Seton, who was shot on January 13th by Lieut.-Col. Rutherford at the house of Sir Malcolm Seton opened this afternoon. Sir Malcolm Seton said that the deceased was his cousin.

Lieut.-Col. Rutherford called and asked to see Major Seton. A quarter of an hour afterwards several shots were heard. Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton rushed to the dining-room and found Major Seton dying in the doorway.

When asked if he killed Major Seton, Lieut.-Col. Rutherford replied quietly: "Yes, I only wish I had another bullet for myself."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

GREEK NOT COMPULSORY FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.



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Delicious,
Wholesome,
Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the
finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown
on our estates in Dominica, West
Indies.

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in the British West Indian Island
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Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warmed
by a British firm of world-wide repute.
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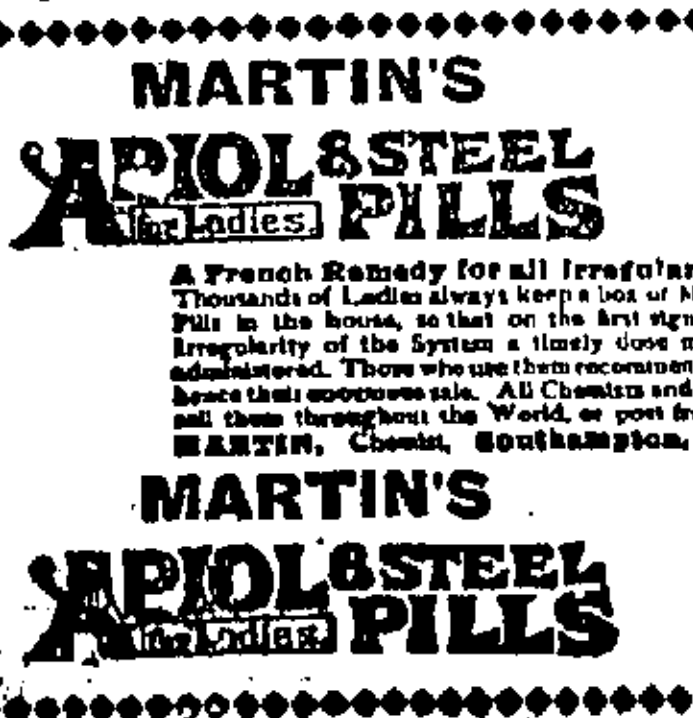
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Cuticura Produces Skin and Scalp Health

The daily use of Cuticura Soap,
assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura
Ointment does much to keep
the skin clear and soft and the hair
lustrous and glossy.

Scalp to cleanse, Ointment to heal. F. New-
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London. Sold everywhere.



MARTIN'S APIOLE STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies derive benefit from it.
Pills in use for the relief of the various ailments
connected with the system. A timely course may be
taken at any time. All Chronic and Strained
conditions are cured. All Chronic and Strained
conditions are cured. All Chronic and Strained
conditions are cured.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STURBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old
thinkers of the past, possesses two
important qualities. It "restores
our health when we lose it" and
it "preserves our health while we
have it." Probably no popular
medicine possesses these two
qualities in greater measure than
Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills
restore and also preserve the
health. They are excellent to take
when the system is run-down and
in need of a gentle restorative.
Beecham's Pills act upon and
through the organs of digestion—
the regular and harmonious work-
ing of which is of the first impor-
tance. They speedily correct
irregularities and restore healthy
conditions. It has been abundantly
proved that the occasional use of
this well-known medicine will go
far to maintain the general health
in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good
health therefore, by taking that
good medicine—

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially
suitable for Females of all ages.
In boxes, 10/-, 2/-, 1/- & 6/-.

CABLES

(Continued from Page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RENEWAL OF THE ARMISTICE A GERMAN COMPLAINT.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.
A telegram from Berlin states:
An official statement says that at the
Armistice negotiations Herr Erzberger
complained that peace is being delayed,
that the economic movement between
Germany and occupied Germany has been
destroyed, that measured Alsace-Lorraine
showed that France aimed at anticipating
the decision of the Peace Conference by
annexing the Provinces without consulting
the people, and that the blockade
was making conditions in Germany hard-
er, with the possible consequence of a
world revolution.

FURTHER STIPULATIONS.

PARIS, January 18th.
The text of the new Armistice terms
confirms the earlier message from Paris,
also the conditions cabled from Berlin
yesterday.

The text, further stipulates for the
establishment of an Allied Committee to
control the repatriation of Russian
prisoners in Germany. The Committee
will sit in Berlin.

The German merchant vessels are being
taken over in order to assure a supply of
food-stuffs to Germany and the rest of
Europe. The arrangement is without
prejudice to the final disposal of the
vessels.

The restitution of material removed
from France and Belgium is stipulated.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS DEMANDED.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the
renewed Armistice provides that Germany
delivers 50,000 agricultural machines of
various kinds by February 17th.

The punishment is demanded of those
guilty of illegal treatment of war prisoners
in Germany.

As a guarantee, the Entente reserves
the right of occupying a sector of the
fortifications of Strasbourg formed by the
fortifications on the right of the Rhine,
with the strip of territory between five
and ten kilometres, fronting the forti-
fications.

SURRENDER OF THE SUBMARINES.

PARIS, January 17th.
The announcement has been issued that
the renewed Armistice provides for the
surrender of the submarines ready to
proceed to sea, and the destruction of
submarines being constructed.

There is also a clause placing the
German Merchant Fleet at the Allies'
disposal.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

NO CONCILIATION REGARDING
YUGO-SLAV CLAIMS.

The personnel of the reconstituted
Italian Cabinet indicates that Italy is not
disposed to conciliation regarding Yugo-
Slav claims.

Signor Orlando remains the Premier
and Baron Sonnino the Foreign Minister.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND TEA.

AUCTIONING OF IMMENSE
STOCKS.

LONDON, January 19th.
A million pounds of tea are being ex-
perimentally put up to auction, for ex-
port, to-day.

It is understood that the minimum
limits fixed by the Food Ministry for the
auction will compare well with the not
prices received by the Government for
tea sold in the United Kingdom.

It is pointed out that the size of the
stocks in the United Kingdom, which was
144,674,000 pounds at the end of December,
may be an obstacle to the early aban-
donment of the Government system, since
supplies must be carefully liquidated in
order to cover expenses.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

REVIVAL OF MEDITERRANEAN
SQUADRON.

LONDON, January 19th.
The *Sunday Express* states that the
Government intends to revive the British
Mediterranean Squadron, sending thither
a particularly strong squadron.

It declares that orders have been given
for the First Battle Squadron to prepare
for two years' foreign service. The
Squadron will include the *Iron Duke*, the
Benbow, the *Marlborough*, the *Emperor*
of *India*, and the *Conqueror*.
A light cruiser squadron and two
flotillas of destroyers will accompany the
Battle Squadron, and the base will be
at Malta as hitherto.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

FAKHRI PASHA SURRENDERS.

CAIRO, January 17th.
Fakhri Pasha, commanding the Turks
in Medina, surrendered to Emir Ali, son
of Sultan Hussein of the Hedjaz.

FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER.

NEARLY 500 LIVES LOST.

PARIS, January 17th.
It is announced that 400 lives were lost
in the sinking of the steamer *Chomou*,
not *Chapou*, as cabled this morning from
Rome.

OBITUARY.

LORD MICHELHAM.

LONDON, January 18th.
The death is announced of Lord
Michelham.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE RECEIPT OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, November 18th.

At last the end of the war may be
said to have come quite suddenly and,
in some respects, unexpectedly. This is
so true that some of us have been taken
off our feet, as it were, and overwhelmed
by the news of the armistice. Up to the
very last moment there were people ready
and willing to wager that the Germans
would not submit to the terms which
were known to be severe, and you could
always find men eager to lay odds that
the struggle would go on into next year.
It seemed incredible that the greatest
military nation would collapse like a
house of cards and beg for terms under
the white flag. But that happened; and
no wonder that everyone is jubilant.

For the past week the scenes that have
been taking place in London baffle de-
scription. The people let themselves go
and the West End has been in carnival
dress and in carnival mood. No business
has been done. Nobody was in the
humour. The hotels and restaurants
have been crowded to excess. In spite
of food and liquor control there has been
plenty to eat and drink. In one of the
biggest and most fashionable restaurants
in which I found myself on Monday
night, "Armistice Day," nothing seemed
to serve the purposes of the great oc-
casion but champagne in magnums, the
ordinary bottles were not good enough.
And there was dancing "ring-a-ring-o-
roses" round the tables, and dancing on
top of the tables, and anywhere that there
was room to turn. The women were more
excited than the men, if that were pos-
sible.

ALL GOOD FUN.

On the following night and every
night during the whole week it has been
the same. It has all been good fun.
There has been no disorder, but exuber-
ance of spirit has had free play. How
could it be otherwise? We have borne
the strain for over four years, and just
as the hours of black defeat and immin-
ent disaster have found the nation grim
and stoical, so also the recent dazzling
victories failed to arouse the country to
enthusiasm. Nobody thought of display-
ing flags, or cheering, or making merry.
It was not until the tidings came that
our last and chief enemy was in the dust,
and the war was won, that joy was mani-
fested on every hand.

Because the peace reveals have gone on
for the whole week a few pharisaical pro-
tests have been made in one or two of
the evening papers; and it has been
thought a crime because one or two old
German guns were dragged out of the
Mall and pushed into a huge bonfire that
was set going against the Nelson column
in Trafalgar Square. There has been
some vague talk that we are not celebrat-
ing victory with becoming dignity. The
suggestion is absurd. Apart from the
bonfire, the citizens of London have com-
ported themselves with splendid self-
restraint in circumstances that might easily
have been made the excuse for horseplay
and a little mild disorder. It did not
seem good to watch the enormous crowds in
the streets, and to see the latter again
lit up at night after years of darkness
and gloom, enforced because of the
danger of aerial attack. To finish a
memorial week the Ministry of Munitions
gave a display of fireworks from the
Serpentine Bridge in Hyde Park, and it
was a show worthy of the time. Over a
hundred thousand people at least must
have been present.

I think while on this subject it is only
right to put the fact upon record that
the peace rejoicings have gone off without
any drunkenness. There have been no
charges of disorder before the police
courts. The crowds maintained order
themselves. A goodly proportion of the
merry-makers were soldiers who have
been through the fierce ordeal of the
trenches, and it says much that they have
kept themselves well in hand when per-
haps excessive indulgence might have been
pardonable.

POLITICS.

The wonderful thing about the present
state of politics is that Mr. Lloyd George
is regarded as the one and only man to
see us through the next few difficult years.
Nobody has the courage to come into the
open and challenge his position in this
respect. Conservatives, forgetting the
Budget of 1909 and "Linchhouse oratory,"
are enthusiastic in his support; Labour
men who have been among his bitterest
critics since then are pledged to stand by
him; Liberals are compelled, in spite of
themselves, to accept his programme of
reconstruction, though many of them
would rather restore Mr. Asquith to
power if they could. The fact is the
Prime Minister has won a position which
no man has occupied in public life in
England since Chatham destroyed the
Napoleonic menace; and he has behind
him spiritual and moral forces inspired
with a desire to fashion a better world
following the upheaval that are greater
and stronger than any forces which exist-
ed in the period in which Chatham lived.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

Just now mercantile shipping matters
are beginning to engage more than usual
attention. Rumours of extensive amalga-
mations are circulated and even find
their way into print; but one seeks in
vain for confirmation of stories of colossal
"deals" which are supposed to be in
contemplation. What is clear and above
suspicion is that as soon as may be after
peace comes British shipowners will shake
themselves free of Government control,

which has been anything but an unquali-
fied success.

Some time must, however, elapse before
freedom from official control becomes
possible. Admiralty requirements in re-
gard to merchant tonnage must inevit-
ably continue, though the last shell has
been fired on the battlefields of Armaged-
don. The Armies abroad have to be
brought home—a protracted operation—
and there is also the more urgent question
of finding and importing raw materials
both for our own and Allied use so as to
avert unemployment and facilitate the
change-over from war time production to
that of peace. Moreover, a general
scramble for food-stuffs will take place
in the world markets, and must impose
a heavy burden upon shipping. Until
this pressure has been relieved tonnage
for general trade purposes cannot, in the
nature of things, be provided, nor will
Government control of shipping be re-
moved.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

Information which I have obtained in
advance of the 78th ordinary general meet-
ing of the P. & O. Co., to be held on Dec.
11th, shows that the directors, after pro-
viding for the usual dividend at the rate
of 5 per cent. per annum on the prefer-
ence stock (less income-tax), will recom-
mend a dividend on the deferred shares
of 6 per cent. for the six months, together
with a bonus at the rate of 6 per cent.
(both free of tax) making, with the in-
terim dividend of 6 per cent. paid last
May, a total distribution on the deferred
stock of 18 per cent. The authorised
capital of the Company is £5,244,853, of
which £3,040,000 has been issued in 6 per
cent. cumulative preferred stock, and
£2,204,853 in deferred stock, and paid up.
The dividend of 18 cent. is the same as
for the previous two years.

AFTER-WORK FOR OFFICERS.

With the advent of peace the future of
our young officers begins to come under
notice. I learn that 2,900 are now being
trained to fit them for re-entry into the
work-a-day world after the war. The
British Armies which have played such
a mighty part in defeating the Central
Alliance are offered by men who, in
countless instances, rose from the ranks
in the comparatively small batch referred
to there is a captain who was a newspaper
seller before he took the "King's sail-
ing"; a major was formerly a tailors'
presser; another, now a captain, was a
lift boy in a London hotel. The list could
be extended indefinitely. These have
qualified for commissioned rank in the
hard school of active service. Many have
won the Military Cross, and some also
the Croix de Guerre.

Obviously these men cannot return to
their old occupations in civil life. An
admirable scheme has, therefore, been
started to train them for responsible
positions on the land, or in industry, or
in other walks of life. No doubt a con-
siderable number will go abroad and
settle somewhere under the British flag.
An Appointments Department of the Min-
istry of Pensions and Labour has the
problem in hand; and it is very satisfac-
tory to know that special attention is
being paid to the case of officers who
have been disabled.

THEN AND NOW!

The whirligig of Time brings its re-
venges; and surely nothing could illus-
trate this more as the fulfilment of his-
toric justice than the entry of the Ameri-
cans and French into Sedan? That
dramatic incident will probably be the
last item of news to capture the popular
imagination in respect of the world-war
on land. It was at Sedan that France
had to plead for mercy with her neck
under the heel of the Prussian jackboot;
and the brutal conqueror of that day
had himself to kneel on the self-same
spot!

Flushed by easy triumph in the war of
1870, following the victorious campaign
against Austria, the rulers of modern
Germany conceived the idea that it is
might that controls human destiny; and
thereafter they mobilised all the intellec-
tual and material resources of the Em-
pire to obtain in due time the domination
of the earth. Now the gospel of Right
has been vindicated, though it has taken
over four years to re-establish the prin-
ciple, and has also in the process shaken
the edifice of European civilisation to its
foundations.

At the moment, one cannot help recall-
ing Zola's picture of Napoleon the Third
riding furtively away from his army to
offer surrender in person, hoping as he
went that a friendly bullet would give
him, alone, death being infinitely pre-
ferable to capitulation. To-day it is the
Germans who humbly sued for terms, sup-
pliants to a Marshal of the Republic
which all these years they have mocked,
and reviled, and plotted to destroy.
Thus they have found their Nemesis.
The wheel has come full circle!

50,800,000 FIGHTING MEN.

The total number of men who have been
raised for war by the various nations is
approximately:—

Britain	8,000,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	18,000,000
Austria	6,000,000
America	2,000,000
Russia	10,000,000
Italy	5,000,000
Turkey	3,000,000
Serbia	600,000
Greece	300,000
Belgium	800,000
Roumania	800,000
Total	50,800,000

"PEG O' MY HEART." LAST NIGHT'S SUCCESSFUL COMEDY.

"Peg O' My Heart" was truly delight-
ful, and it was a thoroughly pleased
audience that cheered the Howitt Phillips
Dramatic and Comedy Company last
night at the Theatre Royal. The comedy
is an old favourite. It was presented
two years ago by the same Company in
Hongkong, and the success scored on that
occasion by Miss Doris Phillips is still
in the mind of those who witnessed that
performance.

Last night Miss Doris Phillips was
admittedly better than ever, and her
portrayal of the winsome, stubborn and
mischievous Irish girl could scarcely have
been improved upon. Her mannerism and
her "Irishisms" were charming and her
oft-repeated quotation from "The best
father in the world" extremely laughable.
It is not too much to say that the per-
formance owed its success entirely to her.

Of the others Leonard Stephens as
Alaric the "fool" of the *Chichester*
family, did extremely well, and Miss
Vincent as *Montgomery Hawker*, *Peg*,
however, carried the play on her shoulders
and in comparison with her the other
characters were of little account. A word
of praise is perhaps due to *Jarris* not so
much because he carried out any impor-
tant role himself but because he proved
such an excellent foil for her witticisms.

To-night the Company is staging
"Within the Law" and to-morrow the
season will close with "The Glad Eye."
Bookings for these two performances have
been so satisfactory that there are only a
few seats left.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

THE FALLEN KAISER.

A BIOGRAPHY.

II.

Colonial enterprise the Kaiser for a long time regarded as dangerous. But a few years later he abandoned this view, adopted the theory that none but oceanic or world Powers can hope to survive in the struggle for national existence, and exerted himself to the utmost to qualify his country for the keen competition. Imperialism thereupon became the new watchword, and the idea soon spread that Britain was the one and only obstacle in the way of German expansion, and thus began the feeling that England was the goal of Germany. In this manner the policy of the High Seas Fleet was originated. Leagues and societies were founded. Men whom trade had enriched, and whose chief ambition was a decoration, a title, or an approving smile from the head of the State, contributed largely from their superfluity. Boys and girls at school gave their mites. The Kaiser, in one of his frequent telegraphic messages of encouragement to his friends, wrote: "Still keep pushing forwards till the work begun is completed; then we shall command peace on the ocean." His words were construed by his friends and his critics alike as the expression of his intention to become the arbiter of the world. The imagination of the Germans was caught. The Kiel Canal was constructed. The Navy Bill was passed. The Great War became, innately speaking, a certainty of the near future.

IMPERIAL BLINDERS.

To those who have studied with attention the character of Wilhelm II., it seems certain that even his habitual indiscretion would not have allowed him to commit the rhetorical blunders of which he was guilty had he had the common sense to foresee the inevitable catastrophe that would be put upon his words. When he declared that Germany's future would be upon the water, or that "the trident should be in our hand," or, in bidding farewell to the Tsar, signalled the greetings of the "Admiral of the Atlantic" to the "Admiral of the Pacific," he was stupid enough not to see to what extent he put his chief enemy on his guard. Only this can his frank exposure of his intention to see Germany's fleet as powerful on the world's seas as her army was on the Continent of Europe be accounted for. This essential stupidity of the Emperor in all except superficial things must be constantly borne in mind.

The world remembers the arrogant folly of the famous Kaiser telegram of January, 1900, and the crowning indiscretion of the statement made by the Kaiser in the interview published by *The Daily Telegraph* on October 28th, 1908. It will be sufficient to recall the amazing assertion with which he closed the latter communication:

"Just at the time of your Black Week in the December of 1890, when disaster followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction, and bearing many traces of the anxieties which were preying on her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. Nay, I did more, I bade one of my officers procure for me as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants in South Africa on both sides, and of the actual position of the opposing forces. With the figures before me I worked out what I considered to be the best plan of campaign under the circumstances, and submitted it to my General Staff for their criticism. Then I despatched it to England, and that document likewise, among the State papers at Windsor Castle, awaiting the serene impartial verdict of history."

The effect produced by this "Interview" was profound and world-wide; in Germany it caused an outburst of criticism of the Kaiser's action. All parties and all sections of society, without exception, united in expressing the wish that henceforth the Emperor should reserve greater reserve upon himself, and refrain from taking in foreign politics an independent action of which the Foreign Office had no cognisance. When the matter was discussed in the Reichstag, not a voice was raised in the Emperor's defence, and the Chancellor, Prince von Bulow, expressed the conviction that "the recognition that the publication of these remarks has not had in England the effect desired by His Majesty, and has caused great excitement and grave regret in this country, will induce His Majesty the Emperor in the future to maintain, even in private conversation, that reserve which is indispensable for the authority of a sovereign. If that were not so," added the Prince, "neither I nor any of my successors could accept the responsibility of his life until the present extinction of his personality."

The *Daily Telegraph* interview was not the only Imperial indiscretion of that eventful year. On February 14th, the Emperor William addressed a notorious letter to the late Lord Tweedmouth, with the object of convincing him that the "German Naval Bill was not a challenge to British supremacy at sea." Many other troubles came thick and fast upon the Emperor. The Memoirs of Prince Hohenzollern—one of the most astounding indiscretions of official history—betrayed the egotistical folly that induced Wilhelm to dismiss Bismarck. Even the well-disciplined loyalty of the German people began to show signs of

dissatisfaction and criticism. Then followed the unspeakable scandal of the Eulenburg connection.

Almost simultaneously with this historic interview the Kaiser brought Europe to the brink of war. On October 7th Austria-Hungary violated the Treaty of Berlin by an edict annexing the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This action on the part of the Dual Monarchy excited profound dissatisfaction in England, and, of course, in France and Russia. The Kaiser completed the affront by a speech he made at Vienna in 1909, in which he described himself as "an ally taking his stand in shining armour" by the side of the Austrian Emperor.

Passing over such incidents in Wilhelm II.'s life as his vainglorious tour in Palestine in 1908, the consequent "Baghdad Railway" policy, and his two fiascos in Morocco which caused much bitter criticism among his subjects we come to the Great War.

THE GREAT WAR.

The key to the German Emperor's responsibility for the war is to be found in the frank admission made in 1908 by Prince Henry of Prussia. It was on the occasion of the avenging by Germany of the death of two German missionaries in China, and the consequent annexation of the harbour of Liao-chau. He then said very seriously to an Englishman who was present, "My brother regards a victorious war as the only possible chance of crushing Socialism in Germany, and to preserve his throne he will therefore make war."

It is now clear that it was the purpose of his life. Sometimes, as in arrogant speeches or the enormous increase in the German navy, his will to war was seen directly. In his Baghdad railway scheme; his philandering with Islam; his choice of officials; his rejection of Bismarck's life-long policy of peace with Russia; his overtures to America; and in scores of smaller ways he was scarcely less openly putting the way for the catastrophe that has followed him as the last and least worthy of the long and futile column of aspirants to world-dominion. He made no secret of his intention. He once quoted half a dozen of these ambitious ones, and then cried proudly, "They all failed. I shall succeed." When it is added that the last name he cited on that occasion was that of Napoleon, even the plain man can realise the opinion he entertained of his own greatness. In short, he made this Welt-macht the aim of his existence, and sooner or later the war of all wars was inevitable.

It was in 1911 that the German Emperor committed himself to the Great War. In that year the army was increased, and King Albert of Belgium was personally warned by Wilhelm and Von Moltke that war with France was necessary and inevitable. On March 19th, 1913, a general memorandum on the military situation was issued from Berlin. In it occurs the pregnant sentence that means must be taken to make the German people regard war as a positive relief from the burden of preparation for it. The Kaiser, addressing some representatives of the Swiss Army, told them that he wished he had as strong a defence on his right wing as he had on his left. This opinion occurs also in the memorandum, which practically lays down the exact course of attack which was actually adopted in the following year. But there was more than these preparations. An overt attack upon Serbia was arranged, and the Kaiser demanded, in the name of the Triple Alliance, the help of Italy against Russia's ward and kinswoman. Italy refused, but the preparations for war went on. Secret instructions were issued to banks and officials abroad, the huge organisation for mobilisation was overhauled and made perfect. In the spring of 1914 warnings to be in readiness were issued to individuals, and many recalled home. It is, therefore, clear that long before the murders of Sarajevo the war was to use a German phrase, *not to be avoided*, but to be met in English was "willed" by the Kaiser. He had made up his mind, and Italy only set him looking about for a better excuse. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914, by two Austrian subjects, gave the Emperor his chance. As Liebknecht stated openly in the Reichstag, the murder was regarded by him as a "gift from God."

Nor was this all. At the supreme moment, when he suspected the willingness of Austria to arbitrate, Germany threw off the mask and declared war on Russia by a twelve-hour ultimatum, delivered on July 23rd. At the same time the ex-Kaiser called to the King of England: "In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war." Four days later the great war had broken out, and the advance of the German through Belgium had begun. From a military point of view, it was carried out with a detailed forethought that the enemies of Germany could recognise and even admire. From a human point of view—and it is from this standpoint that Wilhelm's responsibility is to be reckoned—it was a different achievement. Conceived in rank treachery to a race that Germany was sworn to protect, it was achieved in a wealth of dishonour, massacre, cruelty, and filth that stood for some time as the growing infamy in the record of modern military history. But it was not to stand alone. Little by little there stole up to take their place in the world's pillory such other atrocities as the sinking of the Lusitania, of the Sussex, and of many hospital ships; the slaughter of the Armenians; the murder of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt; the terrible

dishonour of Austria and Bulgaria in Serbia; the use of poisoned wells and poisoned gas—and never a word of prohibition, apology, or regret came from the one man who could have stayed the whole black business from the start by a stroke of his pen. In their place, honours were showered upon those responsible for these offences against humanity. Even the awful phrase of his agent, Count Luxburg, "Spartus venenkt," drew from him no word of reprimand. Naked and unveiled we see him and his responsibility for the treachery and the disciplined bestiality of the Germans, and we can form a sure estimate of the soul that lived in Wilhelm II.

HIS PART IN THE WAR.

We have seen that the Emperor regarded a successful war, not only as the quickest road to world-dominion, but as the only means of averting a surrender of his vast authority to the growing power of Socialism. He had no more time to lose. If he was to live to see his ambitions crowned with success, he must strike soon, for though at 55 he was muscular and took more exercise than most men of 35, his ear trouble gave him no respite, and his nerves had long begun to break down under the strain. And, on the other hand, the Socialist movement was becoming a giant and knew its own strength. So he prepared for what he regarded as the inevitable day. In July, 1914, the war was bound in all the Councils of the world. France and Russia, though hopelessly behindhand, speeded up their military preparations, and Great Britain saw to it that her Fleet was great enough and good enough to cope with this unveiled threat from across the North Sea. Now came in the personal factor, and here Wilhelm II. was unequal to his ambitions. His avoidance of any irrevocable act of war had twice already been criticised by his own people, who could not understand his repeated shrinking from the results of his own actions. Thus anger now almost crystallised into a palace revolt, headed by the fire-eating but rapid and timid Crown Prince. It was a perilous position, though the Emperor and invited it by his own vacillations, and the relations between father and son were never of even a friendly nature from that time onward. Wilhelm knew his own inadequacy, and his moral courage failed him. But his delight in theatrical arrogance drove him relentlessly along the path that he knew must lead to war, and his mental equipment was incapable of telling him that he must soon choose between an outbreak that he suddenly feared, or some restraint in his posturing. He was too weak. He hated self-restraint, and when the time came at which it was impossible for him to hold his military tyrants back any longer from taking the course rendered necessary by his actions, he signed the ultimatum to Russia with a white face, and then, with the pen across the table to Von Moltke with the words, "You will see that you will live to regret this," Wilhelm was no Napoleon.

The die was now cast, and Wilhelm watched with dismay the refusal of Italy to join her colleagues of the Triple Alliance, the instant adhesion of England, and the enemy promised insurrections in Ireland, India, and Egypt resulted in not even an evening's rioting. He watched his fleet, and found it immobilised within its own docks. Nothing was left of all the advantages he pictured, except his unorganised army, and he seized to the full the advantage that his enemies' want of preparation offered. He meant to sweep through Belgium, leaving behind him a track of terrifying desolation, and after reaching Paris to hold the capital to a hideous ransom. Arrondissement after arrondissement was to be systematically burnt and levelled to the ground until the French surrendered unconditionally and he was free to turn his armies east to deal with the Russian hold the capital to a hideous ransom. He meant to sweep through Belgium, leaving behind him a track of terrifying desolation, and after reaching Paris to hold the capital to a hideous ransom. Arrondissement after arrondissement was to be systematically burnt and levelled to the ground until the French surrendered unconditionally and he was free to turn his armies east to deal with the Russian hold the capital to a hideous ransom. He meant to sweep through Belgium, leaving behind him a track of terrifying desolation, and after reaching Paris to hold the capital to a hideous ransom. Arrondissement after arrondissement was to be systematically burnt and levelled to the ground until the French surrendered unconditionally and he was free to turn his armies east to deal with the Russian hold the capital to a hideous ransom.

DIVIDED COUNCILS.

But in another field his authority could not so easily be disposed of, as there was a continual strife between his military and civilian advisers, and the Kaiser's somewhat shallow dexterity was for many months equal to pitting these against those and controlling the result of the many heated arguments at headquarters. Thus after the defeat of the first Battle of Ypres he dismissed Moltke. After the terrible failure of the Crown Prince before Verdun, Falkenhayn was sent away as a scapegoat, and Hindenburg—who

Wilhelm cordially disliked—had to be admitted to full military authority, with Ludendorff as a coadjutor. These two quarrelled frequently, but they presented a united front against their Sovereign, whom at the front they used only as a useful commis-voyageur of patriotism, and in the rear as a sort of strike-breaker. The disaster of the Yser, the triple failure at Ypres, the awful blunder of Verdun, the retreat in the spring of 1917, and, to crown all, the long triumph of the armies under Foch, were painfully explained away by the military reports; but at last the hour came when the deception could no longer gull the starved and decimated people of Germany, who, against all proof to the contrary, had long tried to retain their belief in Wilhelm as a great military commander.

It was soon seen that he was but a figure-head. All real control had passed out of his hands. Frankenstein had made his monster and could only watch its antics with impotent misgiving. The Kaiser was compelled to listen to the insistent clamour of the war party that nothing was worth consideration except the winning of the war, and that afterwards any other trouble—Socialist, economic, or foreign—could be dealt with easily. The civilian clique rejoined: "Well, win the war. If you do not do that, soon we cannot be held responsible for the wavy of Socialism that even now threatens to sweep your militarism away." Between the two the Emperor attempted to trim the scales by jettisoning now from this side and now from that the best brains in his cabinet. But of a clear and firm policy he had no shred.

While the Kaiser thus saw his authority threatened from within, he could scarcely solve himself by anything that he could see in the world without. The great Siasic scheme that crystallised round the Baghdad Railway was soon seen to be hopeless, and long before the fall of Baghdad the Kaiser was turning his eyes elsewhere. The loss of her colonies did not really affect Germany greatly, though the stage effect of the ex-Kaiser's reign was utterly spoiled by their surrender. But there was another and more serious trouble. The hatred which Germany had earned in old days could be dealt with or outlived. The world-wide new faith, long was another matter. The masses in the countries of his enemies were no longer dumb or powerless, and the ingenuity of even a Kuhlmann failed before the task of influencing enemy trade unions and labour committees governed with a discipline that Hindenburg might envy. All that was possible was attempted through German labour associations in enemy countries. The only results were that German overtures were flouted abroad, and that at home Labour was able to assume an official position which it had not up to that time enjoyed.

The Kaiser was never the first to see these things. The folly of German diplomacy and foreign policy was exposed by statesmen like Lichnowsky, giant manufacturers like Muller, merchants like Ballin, and publicists like Harden. Even the blistering seaman Tirpitz gradually admitted that Germany had set against herself the doors of every market in which she had before possessed hope and gain. The undercurrents to the things trickled down, and all Germany began to realise that she was cut off from her old prosperity, unless—and it became a big "unless"—indeed, as time went on she could secure victory absolute and unqualified.

Except for the spectacles that were placed in his mouth, and the dogmatic style, Wilhelm II.'s personality, save as a figure-head, was largely non-existent after the first six months of the war. Sometimes he was greeted with ordered applause when the Imperially-begged motor-car rode from east to west and west to east behind the lines; sometimes, as at the Essen works, he was hissed. He made few public appearances in Berlin. The Crown Prince also avoided the capital, where he had on more than one occasion been greeted with hostile reception. Wilhelm's relations with his oldest son were notoriously bad; and it cannot have consoled him that his generals, who had egged on the heir to the throne before the war, now supported the Emperor in his view that the Crown Prince was an incompetent soldier. What rankled even more was that the Prince had obtained almost universally the reputation of being a thief. For a long time the old programme of chasing up and down the German lines the King and the entry of Greece into the Allied fold. Everything to which he put his hand wilted. Against and beyond his hopes Russia next fell to pieces. From one point of view it seemed a piece of good fortune. Not so to the Kaiser. Prussia's ardent Unionism. He heard in these abdications and assassinations of kings a note of personal danger which the timid scurrying to and fro of Ferdinand of Bulgaria did not help to allay. He found no comfort for his trouble. Even his fellow-actors looked askance at him, and when the sudden catastrophe came the Reichstag spoke with a voice that no militarism could withstand—and Wilhelm II., the curse of the human race, was blotted out of the history of the world.

The first portion of this article appeared in our issue of January 17th.

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KOBE	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	Mon. 27th Jan.
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